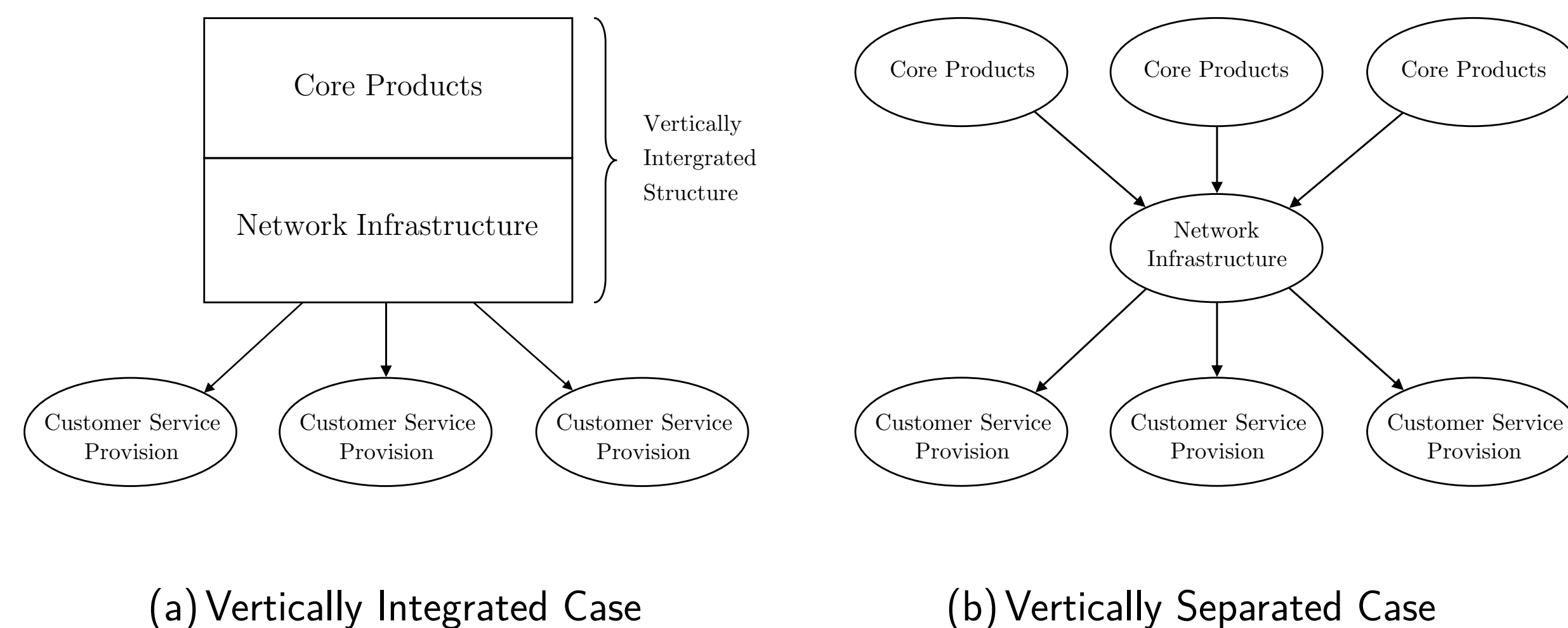


Estimating the Volatility of Electricity Prices: The Case of the England and Wales Wholesale Electricity Market

Sherzod N. Tashpulatov
CERGE-EI

Structure of a Network Industry before and after Liberalization



Research Approach

- Stationarity: ADF test
- Seasonality: Correlogram and Periodogram based on ACF, PACF, Fourier Transform
- Model Specification: $AR-ARCH$ dynamic model with a smoothly time-varying intercept term

Methodological Findings

- Application of the sine and cosine periodic functions allow better modeling weekly seasonality
- + and - shocks from the previous week are found to asymmetrically affect volatility

Literature Review

- Crespo *et al.* (2004)**
Hourly prices from the Leipzig Power Exchange (Jun 16, 2000–Oct 15, 2001)
 AR , $ARMA$ models: separate studies of each hour yielded better forecasts
- Guthrie and Videbeck (2007)**
30-min prices from the New Zealand Electricity Market (Nov 1, 1996–Apr 30, 2005)
Half-hourly trading periods naturally fall into 5 groups, which can be studied separately using a periodic AR model
- Conejo *et al.* (2005)**
PJM interconnection data for the year 2002
Dynamic modeling is preferred to seasonal differencing
- Garcia *et al.* (2005)**
Spanish and California electricity markets (Sept 1, 1999–Nov 30, 2000; Jan 1, 2000–Dec 31, 2000)
 $GARCH$ model outperforms a general $ARIMA$ model when volatility and price spikes are present
- Bosco *et al.* (2007)**
Daily prices from the Italian wholesale electricity market
Periodic $AR-GARCH$ methodology

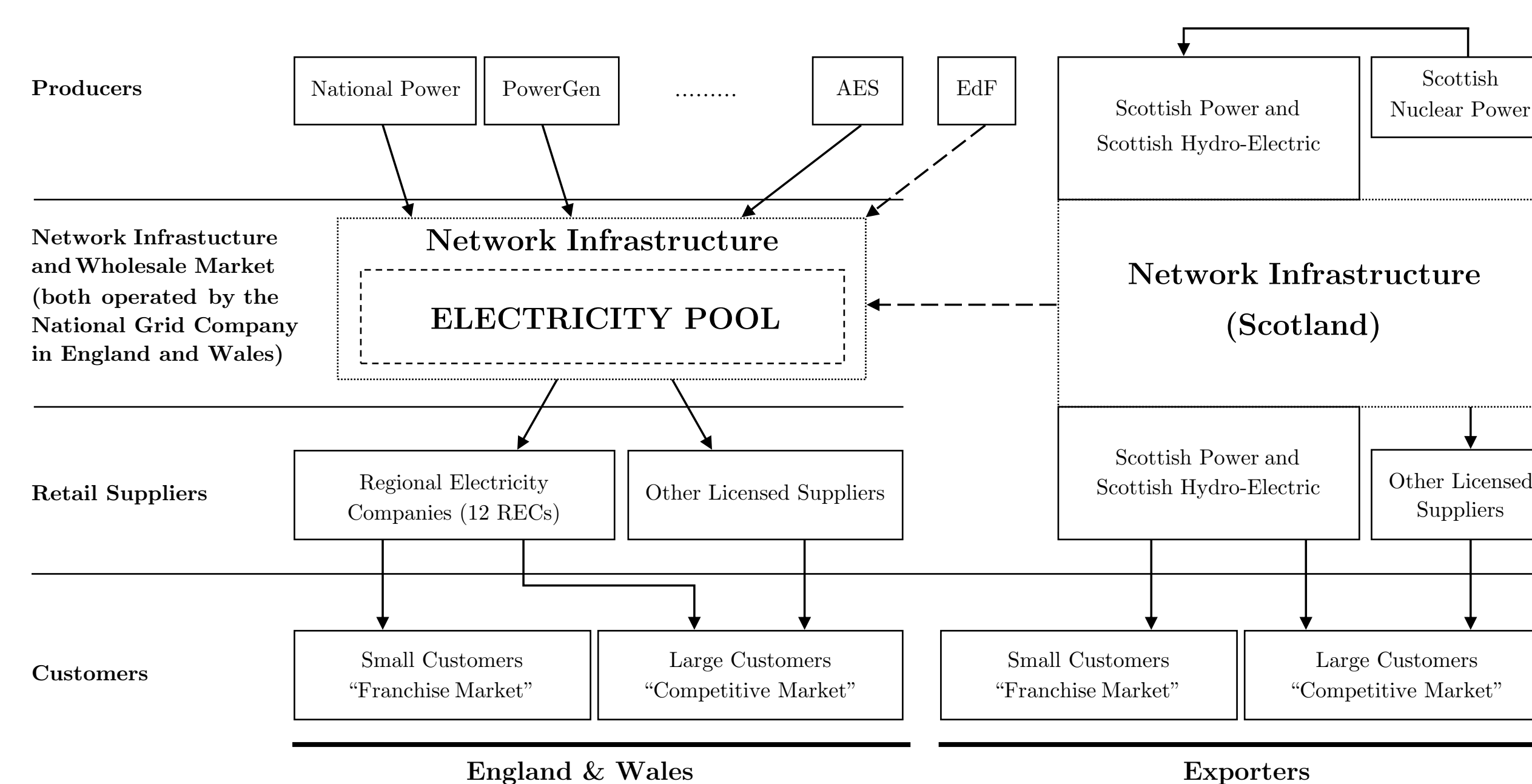
Policy Conclusions

- The price-cap regulation and first series of divestments are found to result in opposite directions for the movement in the price level and volatility
- During the last regime period was it possible to simultaneously decrease prices and volatility

References

- Bosco, B. P., Parisio, L. P., Pelagatti, M. M., 2007. Deregulated wholesale electricity prices in Italy: an empirical analysis. *International Advances in Economic Research* 13 (4), 415–432.
- Conejo, A. J., Contreras, J., Espínola, R., Plazas, M. A., 2005. Forecasting electricity prices for a day-ahead pool-based electric energy market. *International Journal of Forecasting* 21 (3), 435–462.
- Crespo, J. C., Hlouskova, J., Kossmeier, S., Obersteiner, M., 2004. Forecasting electricity spot-prices using linear univariate time-series models. *Applied Energy* 77 (1), 87–106.
- Garcia, R. C., Contreras, J., van Akkeren, M., Garcia, J. B. C., 2005. A GARCH forecasting model to predict day-ahead electricity prices. *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems* 20 (2), 867–874.
- Guthrie, G., Videbeck, S., 2007. Electricity spot price dynamics: beyond financial models. *Energy Policy* 35 (11), 5614–5621.
- Tashpulatov, S. N., 2013. Estimating the volatility of electricity prices: the case of the England and Wales wholesale electricity market. *Energy Policy* 60, 81–90 (earlier version is available as CERGE-EI working paper series no. 439).
- Tashpulatov, S. N., 2010. Analysis of electricity industry liberalization in Great Britain: How did the bidding behavior of electricity producers change? CERGE-EI working paper series no. 415.

Electricity Industry in Great Britain in the late 1990s



Motivation for the Volatility Analysis

Why do price fluctuations matter?

- uncertainty about revenues and costs
- higher electricity prices for consumers

Key Questions to Analyze Liberalization

- Do liberalized markets drive price volatility?
- How did the institutional changes and regulatory reforms affect the dynamics of electricity prices during the liberalization process?

Model Specification

$$price_t = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p a_i price_{t-i} + z_t' \cdot \gamma + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

$$h_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i \varepsilon_{t-i}^2 + z_t' \cdot \delta \quad (2)$$

$$\nu_t = \frac{\varepsilon_t}{\sqrt{h_t}} \sim \text{GED}, \quad (3)$$

where z_t is a vector of additional explanatory variable (sine/cosine periodic functions and regime dummy variables).